Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must invariably be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted

ADVERTISEMENTS Will be conspictiously inserted to 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37 1-2 for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so

Those desiring to advertise by the year can to so of liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For announcing a Candidate, Three Dollars, in advances.

For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

> From the Rutherfordton Banner. CALIFORNIA LETTER. COLOMA, CAL., May 1st, 1853.

MR. C. L. HARRIS. DEAR SIR: In obedience to your request and my promise, I drop you these few lines which will inform you first of all, that I landed safe in San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st day of April, at 1 o'clock p. m., in good health. I am still quite well and have had good health all the time since my arrival.

I will now give you a short account of my voyage. We left Charleston on the 8th of Feb., and in 3 days landed in Havana, distance, 900 miles. In this city we were detained days, spent the time very pleasantly. On Tuesday, 17th, we sailed from this place and in 5 days arrived in the town of Chagres, distance 1300 miles. This is a very dangerous place to land, a good many having been drowned here. Since we passed however, some 17 or 18 miles of the Railroad have been completed, and they land now at Navy Bay, instead of Chagres, which is much the best way. We left this river, one of the most lovely streams in the world, feasting our eyes on the most splendid scenery we ever saw. In 2 days we arrived in the town of Gorgona, distance 60 miles. This is the terminus of navigation on this river at this season of the year. This evening we landed in this town. I engaged a Mule and early the next morning I mounted him, and by 4 o'clock p. m., we were across the Isthmus, in the city of Panama, distance 26 miles. This is one of the most filthy cities I ever saw, climate very unpleasant, debilitating, and unhealthy. Here I was detained 12 days, and had some difficulty in getting a passage on a Steamer at any price, but finally succeeded in getting on board the Steamer Freemont, a propeller, and sailed from this place on Sunday March 7th, and after being at sea 25 days, landed safe in San Francisco, distance 3300 miles making in all from Charleston to San Francisco 5586 miles. The reason why we were so long from Panama fo San Francisco, was that we were in a propeller. A good side-wheel boat would make

the trin in 14 days. The whole trip from home to Cal., cost me \$468,50. The Steerage or Deck passage would cost about half that amount, but the fare is wretched. The reason why it cost me so much, I had no through ticket, and there were so many at Panama when I was there, that tickets on Steamers could be sold at most any price. Those who had through tickets only \$300 from New York to San Francisco, for first cabin, which, by the way, is the best way to come to this country.

"I will endeavor in the next place to give you my principle objection to this country. My first and generally lasts about 6 months commencing about the 1st of May. During this season, vegetation mostly dries up unless it be watered, and a great many of the smaller streams fail, causing the whole country to present rather a dreary appearance.

"My 2nd objection is the great scarcity of timber. There are thousands of acres, from the coast, for a hundred and more miles in the interior, that there is scarcely a tree, or a bush to be seen. Up towards and at the mountains, timber becomes more plentiful, and of a better quality. The Pine and Redwood grow to the very finest state of perfection. There are nine trees said to be 300 feet high, and from 6 to 10 feet in diameter, and of the very finest quality. Though, there is not a stick of timber to be found in all this country fit to make an axehandle, a Plough-stock, or a wagon. "My 3rd objection is the state of society, the

destitution of Schools and Churches. There is certainly more profanity, drinking, Sabbathbreaking, obscene and gambling houses than ever I saw, or knew anywhere else. But these vices are rapidly declining, and society as rapidly improving.
"My 4th and last objection is the multitude

of Rats and Fleas that grow to the largest size, and of most gigantie strength, all through Cal., that seem to be almost as great a plague as the Frogs of Egypt. .

"There are other slight objections I have, but I have mentioned the principle ones.

"I will now inform you of some of what l deem to be the good qualities of Cal., first the climate. It is the most regular, wholesome, salubrious, and for purity I think not surpassed in the world. As for health my judgment is that it is decidedly the most healthy country ever saw, and the judgment predicated on the looks of the country, the people, and what reliable men, who have been here longest have told me, I understand what I write. The water is of the very finest quality, springs tolerably plenty and the rivers supplied all the time from the Mountains covered with snow, which keeps them as cold and as pure as the spring that you use water out of. As for the soil, it is generally very productive, producing vegetables and tage, except corn, it is said not to do well here. I have no doubt but what the right sort of a tune here farming, which I believe to be the best business going on in this country.

And now for the gold mines. I have now travelled extensively in the gold regions, and have found perhaps about one man in one thousand that has made the large fortunes we heard so much of in the States. Yet there is an abundance of mining land and gold all through this country, and those men who are industriovs, steady, and persevering, sticking close to business, and keeping away from those obscene and gambling houses, grog-shops &c., are obliged to do well. Such men to my knowledge are now averaging from \$5 to \$15 per day. The price of labor. Common laborers \$5 per day or \$100 per month; Mechanics from \$10 to \$20 per day or \$200 per month. Horses sell for from \$100 to \$500; Milk Cows, from \$150 to \$200; Pork 35 cts. per lb. Beef from the provisions of that convention, American Fisher-men have exercised the privilege of fishing, drying, dozen, Eggs \$3 do. I was at a little mining town two weeks ago where chickens would sell from \$8 to \$10 per pair, and Eggs \$6 per dozen, and pigs three weeks old Flour 7 ets. lb. Dry good sell about the same prices they do in the States. All articles made of leather, and books are much higher than they are in the States. I do not think the Mercantile business profitable here because the

"There are Schools now in the cities and most of the mining towns, but good teachers

business is so much overdone.

are very much wanted here.

"I like this country better than any place ever saw and believe it is the finest country in the world, and I have no doubt, but what you could do well, and make 25 if not \$50 here as easy as you can make one where you are, and that you can have as good health, if not better here than you have there, though notwithstand. ing all this, if I were, in your place, situated as you are taking into consideration the distance, difficulties, and dangers connected with the trip of getting here, I should remain there at pre-

sent, though if I were to stay here, I would like for you to come, and if you do come bring all the ladies with you that you can. I tell you that respectable ladies wield a tremendous in- Catholic Church. It is not that we fear the collision fluence, and are more popular here than any place I ever saw. Scarcely any regard is paid

to the Sabbath here. With regard to the rainy season it has been showery ever since I have been here, but it does not rain near as much as we are used to in the States. Men work nearly all the time. would advise you, if you do come, do not start until late in the fall, that you may have the dry season to cross the Isthmus in. S. W. DAVES. Yours truly,

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

SEE first page for some pretty poetry, an afecting original sketch, &c.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

TO " SALUDA."

Your real name has been handed in to us, and we will, of course, cheerfully publish your article. We cannot do so this week, as the information reached us too late. Next week it shall certainly appear.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN GENERAL. SEND your names with your communications, or they will not be printed.

We trust this asseveration will suffice to prevent a writers have, of corresponding with us anonymously.

MILITARY ELECTIONS. CAPT. STUART HARRISON was, on Saturday last, declared to be the new Colonel of the 7th Regiment of the 1st Brigade S. C. M. No opposition. Capt. John C. Loveless was, on the same day, elected Major of the Upper Battalion of the same

make active and efficient officers.

CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA ADVERTISEMENTS. WE call attention to the Card of WARDLAW & WALKER, to be found elsewhere in our present issue. acting, we would recommend a manly adherence to Both members of this Firm, besides being men of their generous resolve of conciliation and a liberal business habits and untiring industry, are intelligent vote without respect to party lines. The patriotic and accommodating gentlemen. They deserve a full discharge of duty, is worth more than all the petty town at 4 o'clock p. m. on the same day we share of the potronage of our State, and especially of spoils of office. And we trust that the secession landed there, in small boats up the Chagres this portion of it, with which they have been identi- boxes will show, by the fair state of the polls in fied from their earliest days.

> Cloths" by the quantity and of superior quality. See principles. what they say.
>
> Turn also to Poullain's notice. He has very fine

Bacon-firm and well cured-which he sells for 121 cents on time. Sides of course.

THE FISHERIES.

THE subject of the Northeastern Fisheries is creating quite an excitement at Washington. The question is an old one, but it has laid in abeyance a long time and therefore wears the appearance of novelty Apart however from its freshness, this subject, undoubtedly, demands grave consideration and mature deliberation as is evident not only from the view taken of it by Mr. WEBSTER, but also from the remarks of our Senators.

Mr. Mason while speaking of the naval force sent, by Great Britain, to protect these Fisheries, says:

"I do not know what view has been taken by the President of this extraordinary inovement, but I moments of our life have been passed in hi think I do know what the American people would de-pany—may we not say the most improving? mand of the Executive under such circumstances. If there be official or sufficient information to the Executive that this extraordinary naval armament has been ordered by Great Britian into the North American seas for the purpose of executing instanter the construc-tion which Great Britian places on the convention, I say the American people will demand of their Execuive that all the naval force of the home station shall be ordered there instantly to protect the American

This language, although a great many ifs and but may be found in it, is certainly strong, pointed and unequivocal, nor can any one doubt its real meaning, although many may its policy or cone, concumes no ents upon this subject as follows : " The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government," clearly indicating that the questions which will arise upon it will be full of interest and importance. Indeed, as Fisheries seem to be the prevailing topic, we will endeavor to furnish our reader with a brief synopsis of that subject.

By the treaty of 1783, the right of Americans was acknowledged by Great Britain "to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of New Foundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled onys, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia. Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled."

This extensive and profitable privilege was enjoyed by the Americans until by the war of 1812, our fishermen were driven from these seas and their rights under the treaty of 1783, annulled. Among the negotiations in 1814 we find the following:

"That the British Government did not intend to grant to the United States gratuitously the privileges granted by treaty to them, of fishing within the limits of British Sovereignty, and of using the shores of British territories, for purposes connected with the

Very soon after the ratification of the treaty, says the Salem Gazette, as set forth in the National Intelligencer, the British began to exercise their newly acquired jurisdiction. In June 1817, a circular was issued from the Secretary's office. Halifax, declaring that

"American Fishermen are not permitted to frequent the harbours, bays and creeks of the province of Nova Scotia unless driven into them by actual distress.'

In process of time our vessels were warned not to approach within sixty miles of the British Colonial shores, indeed several of them were captured and sent in as lawful prizes. These proceedings gave so manifest in some neighborhoods, "Go and do rise to the convention of 1818. For years after this, American Fishermen were allowed to follow the lines of the shore "at the distance of three marine grain nearly of all kinds, to very great advan- miles," but about the year 1840 the colonial authorities made a vigorous attempt to enforce the construction by which the British Government now propose man, could in five years make a very pretty for- to exclude from all the bays and deep indentations of the shore. This led to further negotiations, and in 1845 a despatch was sent to the Colonies by Long STARLEY, the present British Premier, announcing as a concession to American Fishermen, the privilege of Barbeene Dinner, prepared by our most worthy announcement is as follows:

> "It has accordingly been announced to the United "It has accordingly been announced to the United States Government, that American citizens would henceforward be allowed to fish in any part of the bay of Fundy, provided they do not approach, except in the cases specified in the treaty of 1818, within three miles of the entrance of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick."

The above account, for most of which we are indebted to the National Intelligencer, is a concise and pertinent history of the Fisheries.

Since the Convention of 1818, notwitstanding the repeated threats of the Colonial authorities to enforce curing &c., in and about those bays, harbours and creeks, and this is only another repeated attempt on the part of Great Britain to carry out those provisions. We leave it to wiser heads to say whether or not she has that right. This much, however, as very well remarked by Mr. Mason, is certain that

"In this civilized age, and between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States, were it the purpose of England to revise her contruction of this convention, and require that it should be enforced, comity, ordinary comity, na-tural courtesy would have required that notice should have been given of that determination on the part of Great Britain.

Such a course we think was due and owing, upon the part of that mation, and not sending, without notice or warning, naval armaments with orders to seize and capture our vessels and their owners.

The announcement, on the part of Great Britain of her intention to enforce the provisions of the convention, should have been borne to our cars in any other way than by the sound of the cannon-indeed the roar of artillery is generally the beginning of -immediate hostilities.

We have not the slightest intention of entering into a controversial dispute with our friends of the

For purposes of amity, we have no objection t modifying the remark, (which seems to have shocked some of the good Catholies among us,) so far as to admit that it was hastily made, and that, upon maturer reflection, we scarcely think it capable of such complete substantiation as we at first supposed. We will add also, that our remark had in view the nature and character of Catholic, Church government, and not their private piety or even their religious creed. Far was it from our intention to wound the feelings of any individual.

The mildness and good-temper of an article in in our present issue, signed "LAYMAN," has had much to do with bringing us to this degree of Christian concession-a private communication from " A LADY," still more.

We hope the matter is now at an end. If controversy be desired by any, (which we hope is not the case.) we beg leave to turn their attention to the battering rams of old Dr. BACHMAN as published in the "Evening News."

"THE COMPROMISE PLATFORM."

OUR correspondent, "A Spectator," tells that the "compromise platform," laid down for the State by our late Convention, has been joyfully accepted by our fellow-citizens of both parties in his section of Edgefield. We are delighted to hear this. repetition of the annoying practise, which some It is right-it is noble-and it is precisely what we expected from the high-spirited people of our district. The opposite course would be, in our opinion, the author of that article, may have felt that the wrong-ignoble-and unworthy of every devoted Carolinian. We have very recently heard whispers, to the effect that a " secret party vote" will yet be the result of the present canvass. We can but reject the idea with disgust. Surely it cannot be true. If it be, then a long farewell to the honest fame of old Regiment, by a majority of 31 votes. They will both | Edgefield!

To both parties we would earnestly say, abjure such thoughts as you would the destruction of mother's peace or the drawing of a brother's blood. To that party, with which we had the honor of October next, that they have preferred the former. SNOWDEN & SHEAR advertise this week "Negro It will reflect lasting credit upon them and their

THE ANDERSON GAZETTE.

WE are extremely sorry to learn that our old and calued friend, Maj. J. W. HARRISON, has resigned the Editorial chair.

Maj. II. has, for a long time, edited the Anderso Gazette with true Southern spirit, and marked ability-insomuch that any comment upon his successful deportment as Editor, would be altogether super-

We need scarcely say that it has afforded us uneigned pleasure to witness the success ever attendant upon his career; for besides the respect due, and cheerfully granted, to talent and application, it was our good fortune, early in life, to have been thrown with this most estimable man. As a College chum, his worth and excellence were too well known and felt, to be easily forgotten-indeed the most pleasant moments of our life have been passed in his com-"For we spent them not in toys, nor last, nor wine, But in search of deep philosophy, Wit, eloquence and poesy, For they my friend were thine."

As those days were full of pleasure and joy-may the rest of his life be equally so! May he be as successful in all his undertakings, as he has been in discharging the task of an Editor, and may they reflect equal honor and credit upon his name!

BARBECUES BY DOZENS.

Tract. They are half dozen per week. Nor are they bad evidences of delights her more, than to x ave her principles and are overspreading our land. What blissful occasions for candidates! We understand that there are always at least two of them for every carcass.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. Messas Epirous -On last Wednesday we attended a Barbeeue furnished through the liberality of our venerable and esteemed fellow-eitizen, Col. WYATT HOMES, and never have we before witnessed such manifestation of good feeling in so large a company. At an early hour in the morning, all within a reasonable distance of the Colonel's residence were assembled. Soon the old men were in groups discoursing upon the prospects of their present crops, and the valuable specimens of mineral some of them have seen on their premises, while the young people were engaged in amusements more suitable to their age.

On hearing dinner announced, all repaired to a choicest meats and delicacies, with which the table was abundantly lavished.

The remainder of the day passed off as agreeably as any could wish. The old and the young, alike, seemed to vie, each with the other, in the general enjoyments, and many when leaving for their homes at night, seemed to regret that the day had passed. We cannot fail to commend to our citizens, the liberality of the old Colonel, and doubtless to this can be attributed that hospitality and general good so proverbial of his neighborhood, as we under- and wait to be enlightened. stand it is a custom of long standing with him, to have them annually to partake of his generosity. And we would here say to those who are complaining of that selfishness and want of friendly feeling,

CEDAR CREEK.

likewise "

FOR THE ADVERTISER. MESSERS. EDITORS :- A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Edgefield, numbering some three hundred and fifty persons of both sexes, assembled at Coopersville, on Friday, the 24th July, for the purpose of interchanging opinions on the various topics of the day, and of partaking of a pursuing their avocations in the bay of Fundy. The friend and neighbor, Mr. REUBEN COOPER, in his usual good style. If any thing, our host seems to have beat himself in serving up the "fixins" on this occasion. Of the various topics discussed, the Compromise Platform, as laid down by both parties in the late Convention, seemed to meet with general approbation, and there was clearly a disposition that party differences should be forgotten, and, by common consent, a determination to put down any man who will attempt its revival.

At 11 o'clock, Dr. R. C. GRIFFEN, President of the day, introduced ASBERRY TOWNSAND, as Speaker on the occasion. Our young and talented friend ascended the stand, and completely enchanted the audience in a speech of some three-quarters of an hour in length, full of good sense, breathing through-Mr. T. concluded his Speech amid the deafening applause of the multitude.

At 1 o'clock Dinner was announced as ready and an invitation given to the ladies to take their position load of the good things Providence so bountifully provided for us the present season. The Committes of Twenty-one occupied the centre of the hollow and impartial manner in which they discharged the felt as though they would ne'er eat more.

We had a great Cue, a day long to be remember-

A WORD TO OUR CATHOLIC CORRESPONDENTS, things we prepared for them, to say nothing of Catholics, and particularly against Catholic Ireland. with their presence. What think you, gentlemen, in the least, but because we know that such a thing of the fine Mutton, (Bakewell') Berkshire Pigs, would be totally distasteful to the great bulk of our Beef-Stake from the finest short horn Durham, Hash and "ingun Sass" of the best sort, Beets and Irish Potatoes in greatest profusion, Cucumbers and Tomatto Sauce, &c., too numerous to mention. Nor was this all-Lemon Syrup and the finest Cake prepared by the good ladies of the neighborhood were handed round and around until all said "enough." The young gentlemen too seemed to think that nothing should be left undone in the way of entertaining the company, particularly the ladies. Watermelons were brought with a liberal hand, and freely spread before them, and all ate until they were satisfied. The young gentlemen and ladies particularly seemed to enjoy themselves, and judging from the many " sheeps eyes," as the saying is, that were great "Constitutional Union Party" (matrimoal speaking,) will spring up in our midst. So

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

A SPECTATOR.

Messas. Epirons :- I must confess that I was not a little pained to see the extract from the United States Catholic Miscellany, and the editorial commentary upon it, as published in your paper of July 14th. The indignation manifested by you in your remarks, was, perhaps in some degree, justified by the hasty language contained in the article of which you complain. While on the other hand, very offensive extract from the Herald, left him not without some color of excuse, for feeling and expressing himself strongly. But in candour, permit me to assure you, that I do not approve the language, or the tone of the Miscellany's correspon-

mote it be.

I do hope, after a little reflection, that you will not consider the injudiciousness of a single individual, to be a sufficient justification, for the terrible imputation upon the Catholie Church, which your ditorial contains. I am sure your innate love of justice, is too great to allow you, after mature reflection, to give utterance to an opinion, so deeply njurious to many of your fellow-citizens, without demonstrative proof of the truth of that opinion. The assertion of which I complain, is contained in the following extract from your editorial:

" And but a short train of reflection brings us the assertion, that we believe the hour, which shall see Roman Catholic preponderance in America, will ring the death knell of civil liberty."

We should remember in treating religious ques tions, particularly when our opinions are to go forth to the world, never to permit ourselves to view its great interests, through the medium of our prejudices. "Truth never-flows from the pen, that prejudice guides." There is no shield so effectual, in endering the heart of man impenetrable to its ays. You are aware, that there is no tide in human affairs, so difficult to stem, as the tide of popular prejudice, when once fairly set in motion; and you must have been aware, that nothing was better calculated to kindle the flame of popular prejudice against the Catholic Church, than the above extract. If the opinion be true, it is certainly strong presumptive evidence against the truth of the Catholic Religion; but if it should be false, as I conscientiously believe it to be, then, you must allow, that a certain portion of the responsibility attaches to you, for contributing to darken the medium, through which Catholic truth, at best? is but too dimly seen by our Protestant friends. You hang a veil before the eyes of those, who might otherwise come to the light.

I beg you not to infer, from the above remarks, that the Coth the fight; & ar from it, nothing doctrines calmly investigated, by the light of impar-tial history. It is true, she sometimes complains, when she hears those fearful judgments pronounced against her, upon information derived from books, in which her doctrines are perverted, misstated and misrepresented, in every possible shape and form; but even then, her complaints, when her Catholic heart speaks out, are uttered more in sorrow than in anger. She always admitted and is ready to admit now, that she has some bad members within her fold,-members, who have produced much evil, and very great scandal. But the tares must grow among the wheat, until the harvest shall come. These scandals, however, have never been produced by a conformity with her teaching, but always in palpable violation of it.

Although I may not be able to change your opin ion, as to the incompatibility of the Catholic Church with civil liberty, yet I hope to be able to incline you seriously, to question the validity of the reasons by which you have been lead to adopt that opinion. grove near by, and partook of an ample repast, of the I know but one method, by which we can with certainty test the truth of your opinion, and that is by examining into the origin of those fundamental principles of civil liberty, out of which the frame work of our political institutions have been constructed; and also, into the origin of those wholesome laws, by which our social well-being is secured. I am inclined to think, that you would find it somewhat difficult to point out a single fundamental principle of civil liberty, which Protestantism has furnished to the world. If there he such feeling of the people, towards each other, which is a principle, I frankly confess my ignorance of it,

Representative Government, as well as the principle that asserts the connection between taxation and representation, we certainly derive from the Cathelies.

The trial by Jury, which is said to be the palladium of civil liberty, is of Catholic origin. Magna Charta, that great bill of rights, which embodies the leading principles of British and

American liberty, was drawn up by a Catholic Cardinal, STEPHEN D. LANGTON.

The independence of the Judiciary and the Common law, which is said to be by far the best portion of our jurisprudence, are both of Catholic origin. These great leading principles of civil liberty, originated in a Catholic Country, where the Catholic Church was all predominant. They germinated, grew and attained to their maturity, under Catholic Civilization and Catholic Education; in a soil where the people were not less distinguished for their devotion to the Catholic Religion, than for their heroism in defence of their liberties.

Now if the Catholic Church is so exceedingly nimical to civil liberty, as to be ready to ring its " death knell" at the very first hour that she obtains "preponderance in the country," how can you explain the fact, that at a time when she had no rival, and acted without restraint, that she did not erush these principles in their very germ? Why did she foster and cherish them in her bosom? Why did she suffer them to grow up under the shadow of her wings, at a time, when she might out a patriotic devotion and love of country which have acted out her instinctive repugnance and hosshould animate the bosom of every Carolinian. tility towards them, without let or hinderance? If your opinion be true, her conduct was utterly inexplicable. The truth is, as the great Dr. Jourson says "No Church has ever been so monstrously slandered." The only excuse for the unfavorable comity, na- at the table, already groaning under the mighty opinion, which our people entertain of the Catholic Church, is to be found in the fact, that we know nothing of her, save as she has been presented to us, through British history and British literature. Square, and great credit is due them for the faithful which so far as the Catholic Church is concerned, as some one says, have been for the last three hunduties assigned them. All ate until they were dred years, little else, than it one grand conspiracy perfectly satisfied, and on retiring from the table against the truth, and need to be re-written from original documents." It has been one mighty effort of human genius to furnish plausible pretexts, ed in the history of Barbecues. If the Candidates for the robberies, butcheries, and other enormities, dant relief for all who ask, provided they are sia and Poland, the number of whom is left to for the Legislature only knew the quantity of good perpetrated by the British Government against the actual sufferers.

" lots of votes" in store for some of them in Octo- But thank God, many of the greatest intellects in ber next, they certainly would have honored us Protestant England, are subjecting this portion of history to a severe critical examination, and the result is, that the flower of the British Clergy, are

flocking back to the bosom of the Catholic Church. But let us come a little nearer home, and inquire whether the Catholics have ever manifested any hostility to the liberties of this country, and by the way, it might be as well to inquire further whether they contributed anything towards the achievement of these liberties.

It is strange, nevertheless true, that the only op-

position that the liberties of this country ever encountered has been of Protestant origin. And it is equally strange, and equally true, that the only sympathy and efficient aid, that we received during our long and arduous struggle for independence. were received from the Catholics. It is certain, that the colonies were driven into rebellion by the east between them, we dare say that, ere long, a tyranny of their Protestant Mother. They were compelled to resist her grievous oppressions, in order to save their liberties from being crushed. While on the other hand, during the long struggle that succeeded, the Catholies, as well as I remember, furnished us with an immense fleet, thirteen thousand soldiers, two hundred cannon, clothes for thirty thousand troops, besides seven million of dollars. Catholies everywhere fought as bravely, and bled as freely for American liberty, as Protestants of any denomination. Yet some of our good Protestant friends seem to speak and act, as if they thought it almost an excess of charity, to allow Catholie, to live and breathe on American soil. much less to enjoy that equality which the Constitution guarantees to all.

So conspicuous was Catholic sympathy for us du ring our Royolutionary struggle, that Lord Howe wrote home to the British Ministry, to send him no more Catholic troops, they sympathised too deeply with the rebels. He could not rely upon them, and that was the reason of their sending over to Germany to procure those necessary troops the Hessians, who were Protestants, to come here and butcher us. The agents, they sent, wrote back to the British Ministry that they were very nearly defeated, in procuring these Protestant troops, by the intrigues of the Catholies. John Parry, who commanded the Lexington, the first vessel of war owned by the Continental Congress, was a devoted Catholic. He was the first man in this country upon whom the title of Commodore was conferred, and is, I believe, considered the father of the Amercan Navy. But it is unnecessary to mention particularly the distinguished Catholies, who figured conspicuously in the revolution. Let it suffice to say, that they contributed their full share towards the achievement of our liberties. And where will you find a body of men who de

fend the Constitution with such honesty and such ability as the Catholic Clergy. They constitute even now at the North, the only conservative body at all likely to breast the approaching storm with unbroken ranks. Brownson's Review, the leading Catholic Review of this country, published in Boson, expresses generally the political creed of the Clergy. Where will you find so many able articles upon the Constitution, and particularly articles fations? Where can you find the Abelitionists and all their fanatical kindred, denounced with such soldness, and in such unmeasured language, as in)rownson's Review? There you may see the demtrue Popish skill and Popish refinement. There you may enjoy the pleasure of seeing Mr. Seward atraigned at the bar of the inquisition, and sentenced to be flayed alive; and his higher law overruled and hurled out of court. There you may see the will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed political creeds of Theodore Parker, Horace Greely, characters upon the Index Expurgatorius. There nonized as the guardian angel of the Constitution. the patron saint of American liberty. There you will find his doctrines more ably sustained, than in Missouri 7, Arkansus 2, Indiana 11, Illinois 9. any other paper in the Union. Thus stands the Church, at a time when every worldly consideration, if worldly motives could influence her, urges her in exactly the opposite direction. Site is perfectly aware of the unpopularity of her principles, both religious and political among the fanatical seets, by which she is surrounded, and she is perfectly prepared to make the sacrifices necessary to sustain them. If she desired a preponderance in this country, simply for the purpose of "ringing the leath knell of American liberty," why does she keep her helm so steadily in the eye of the wind? Why does she not tack ship, and spread her cancass before the aura popularis, and ride at once into favor? Or is she alone too stupid to learn from her neighbors to trim her sails and modify her course, so as to suit each popular-ism that passes by ? No, sir, she is neither defective in tact, skill or any other requsite necessary to worldly specess; but her kingdom is not of this world! Her Divine Founder placed in her hands the depositum of Faith, that pearl of great price. She is the only legitimate guardian of the sacred trust; and should you offer her all the kingdoms of this world, to betray it, you would receive the tempter's answer. begone Satan, for it is written, the Lord thy God. thou shalt adore, and him only shalt thou serve." LAYMAN

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

CAPT. MARCY AND HIS COMMAND DESTROYED. The Baltimore Sun, of the 28th ult., says: "Intelligence from Fort Smith, Arkansas, published under our telegraphic head this morning, represents that a severe battle, lasting two days, had been fought by Capt, Marey, and a company of U. States troops, against two thousand Cumanches, and that Marcy and his whole command were murdered. The dispatch which communicates this report does not state precisely where the attack was made. Capt. Marcy was recently in command at Fort Smith, near the boundary line of the Indian territory, but the troops have been recently withdrawn from that post, and enother fort was in process of construction. It s probable that this latter place was the point of attack, and that the Indians were attracted in such numbers by the hope of plunder from the namerous California trains which are now crossing the plains; Fort Smith being one of the starting points for en igrants. Capt. Marcy beonged to the 5th Infantry. He was the son of Gov. Marcy, who was Secretary of War in President Polk's Cabinet. Capt. Marcy was an offieer of great accomplishments, and his death, if the news as reported shall prove true will be severely felt in the service. The report does not augur well for the safety of the California

THE French Government is about to make the Pope pay for the military protection they afford him. Austria charges, and a pretty bill she renders, sixteen thousand pounds a month, with occasional extras, running into hundreds of thousands. The French military police think they are as much entitled to pay as the Austrians. and they intend to present a bill, which will leave the Pope's purse rather empty.

THE Postmaster General has directed that documents and speeches may be franked separately, and when tied up in bundles, the direction on the outer document alone shall be reonired. This will save members of Congress luring the political campaign, an immense dea of labor and clerk hire.

IMPOSTERS.—The Montreal Herald says hundreds of persons who never saw Montreal, or have seen it only at a distance, or have resided in a part far from the scene of our recent disaster, will probably perambulate Canada, and some parts of the U. States, representing themselves to be distressed fire sufferers from our city .-Now, each one of these is an arrant imposter, and should be treated as such, for here is abunARBIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, July 29. The steamer Europa has arrived from Liverpool, with four days later intelligence.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull, at a

decline of 1-16 since the departure of the Baltic The sales of the week were 42,000 bales, of which 6300 were on Speculation, and 5000 for Export. The imports of the week were 38,000 quotations are for Fair Orleans, 6 1-4; Middling, 5 1-8 a 5 1-4; Fair Uplands, 5 3-4.

The Havre Cotton market is dull, the week's

sales amount to 4000 bales, at drooping prices. The Money market was easy. At Manches ter trade was dull. The steamship Hermann had arrived out.

The heat was excessive throughout England and France.

. The Parliamentary Elections were decidedly nfavorable to the Ministry. There had been dreadful religious riots in Belfast, which were suppressed by the military, but not until after the loss of several lives. The French President had left Paris or a ton

in the Provinces. There had been heavy storms throughout France, and much injury had resulted to the crops. The Orleans property near Dreux had been sequestered by the Govern-ment. Much dissatisfaction is reported to exist unong the French troops.

The Emperor of Russia had suddenly gone

A commercial treaty had been negotiated by the American Charge d'Affairs with the Swedish

Government. Several incendiary letters from Kossuth had been seized in Italy, and twelve persons were trested on a charge of conspiracy; 10,000 ad itional troops were being raised in Piedmont A ministerial crisis was threatened in Spain

Morillo as President of the Council. The overland mail from India reports the capture of Basseimbon by Gen. Goodwin. Trade was brisk at Calentta.

Gen. Pavia, it is believed, will specced Brayo

There had been immense new discoveries of gold in Australia. Letters from Constantinople report a mos brutal attack on the passengers of the English steamer while in the act of leaving the vessel,

several Englishmen were wounded. There is nothing else of importance.

CUBA. In relation to Cuba, if report speaks correctly the elements of disaffection are still as active as ever. It has hitherto been supposed that the severe examples associated with the fate of lopez and his unfortunate companions, had entirely suppressed any tendencies of a revolutionary character, but we are informed by one of Northern exchanges, of the reception of a pamphlet published on that Island, and calculated to excite or arouse all the hostility of the people against the Government, and sow the eeds of disaffection far and wide. Our exchange says:

A Cuban Merchant, a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who is not ostensibly implicated in the conspiracy, arrived here Phursday in the Cherokee from Hayana, an as given us a copy of a journal published in Iavana by a secret Junta at the risk of their lives, for the purpose of informing the conspirators of the progress of the plot. It is printed on one side of the paper only, and has the appearance of having passed through a great numer of hands. We are informed that it is the only copy that has ever reached the United vorable to Southern rights and Southern institu- States. It is circulated from hand to hand, secretly among all classes of people, and so important did the Government consider the movement, that a reward of \$20,000 has been offered for the discovery of the printing office and an additional reward for the seizure of imagogue, stretched upon the rack, and tortured with pressions. Thirty thousand copies of the first number were struck off.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION .- Under Connecticut 4, New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 1, Maryland 21, South Carolina 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7. Mississippi 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole number of Presidential electors, adding the 62 Senatorswill therefore be 296, making 149 necessary to PROFITS OF STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS .- In

1842, a gentleman in Brazoria county, gave half a league of land, worth not over \$1,000, for me thousand head of neat cattle. Since that time he has supported his family, and improved a farm worth four or five thousand dollars, from the sale of the produce of the herd; which has now, (besides the number sold) increased to seven thousand head. Of this number, he has inst sold 4,000, at \$1 each, or \$16,000 in all Ic estimates that the number previously sold prought \$10,000 The three thousand remaining are worth \$12,000. Readers abroad must understand that cattle have no food in Texas, save what is furnished by natural pastures.

THE CAVALLA MESSENGER.—AFRICA.—We are indebted to Col. G. F. Townes, for Vol. 1. No. 1, of a little sheet bearing the above title It was inclosed in a long and interesting letter. written by Miss Martha Williford, to ber friend and christian sister, the late Mrs. E. A. Townes whose recent and untimely death we have so recently announced. The Cavalla Messenger, has for its motto the very appropriate words, Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." The Messenger is edited by the Missignaries stationed at Cavalla, Miss Williford being one of them, and in the Jebo language. Miss W. indicates in pencil marks the articles written by herself in the Jebo. When we refleet that our fair townsman was but recently among us and as profoundly ignorant of the Jebo people and their language, as we may be, and that in the lapse of about two years she has found her way to Africa, as a devoted and self-sacrificing Missionary of her Lord and Master, and has become an Editress of a paper in the language of the Jebo, we not only feel that she confers honor on Greenville, but that she gives character to her sex, and merits and, as we humbly hope, receives the approving smiles of heaven. It was not our good fortune to have the personal acquaintance of Miss Williford, but she is represented to us, by those who know her well, as one of the most amiable, pious and gifted ladies our Town and District have known.-Greenville Monataineor. THE BAPTIST CONNECTION IN GEORGIA.-The

published, and shows that in that State, the detime for me to express my sentiments,"nomination contains 75,450 members, 1,213 churches, 674 ordained ministers, and 193 licentiates. Considerably more than two-thirds of he members of these churches are whites. The number of accessions by baptism during the past year amounted to 5,923, and the net gain n membership was 3,080. The Convention owns a large amount of funds, invested for various objects, of which above \$130,000 are in the Mercer University funds, about \$50,000 are in other investments for benevolent purposes; while there is a large amount of real estate conneeted with the University, the Hearn School, enfield Female Academy, the Christian Index. (the organ of the denomination,) and also with other institutions in addition to their money funds. Besides the revenues from these insti tutions, there have been contributed during the year over \$14,000 for objects of a missionary

State Convention's annual report has just been

THE WHEAT harvest is in great part gathered. even as far north as Wisconsin; and in quantity and quality the wheat generally exceeds the yield of average years. Exceptions to the fact are merely local, and in the estimate of the aggregate crop hardly worth considering.

POLITICAL PRISONERS .- The Philadelphia De mocrat, a German paper of Philadelphia, gives, as the amount of political prisoners now in Euas the amount of pol rope, calculated from the accounts given in European journals for some time past, a total of 16,680, without including those confined in RusHOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

The following extracts exhibit the various nalifications of the Homestead Exemption Bills now in force in the several States named : Maine .- A lot of land, a dwelling house, and

ut-huildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed \$5,000 in value. Vermont.—The homestead of every house-seeper, or head of a family, to the value of \$500,

and the yearly products thereof.

Massachusetts.—The lot and buildings theren occupied as a residence, to the value of \$5,000. New York .- The lot and buildings thereon

ccupied as a residence, to the value of \$1,000. Maryland .- All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution or debt of husband. Georgia.—Twenty acres of land including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed \$200 - and the additional amount of five acres for

each child under 15 years of age.

Florida.—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value \$400.

Alabama .- Forty seres of land to every farmer, and to every housekeeper, residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed \$3,000 in value. Texas .- Two hundred acres of land, when

not in any town lots, not to exceed \$2,000 in Ohio.-Every family a homestead not to ex-

ced \$500 in value. Michigan .- Forty acres, with dwelling house nd appurtenances, when not in town or city; f in town or city, a lot or dweiling house not to

exceed in value \$1.500.

Illinois.—Lot of ground and buildings occupied as a residence, not exceeding in value \$1.000.

Ioca.-Forty arres of land, not in town or city, or house and lot in town or city, not exeeding \$2.000. Wisconsin .- Forty neres of land, not in town

or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre. California.—The homestead, consisting of a-quantity of land, together with the dwelling nouse thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000

New Jersey .- A homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of \$500; not to be assets in the hands of an administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the minor South Carolina .- A homestead of fifty acres

of land, including the dwelling house and appurtenances, not to exceed \$500 in value, and not to extend to any property situated within he limits of any city or town corporate. It is better to live and die in poverty with

the angel of virtue and right hovering around you, than to live in splendor and wealth, with the terrible demon of evil haunting your every step through life, and making your death bed one of misery. A Machine is on exhibition at Steubenville, blio, for the manufacture of matches. It will

produce either percussion or friction matches at

he rate of 20,000 per minute, or 1,200,000 per hour. There was something of the same sort recently at Augusta, Georgia. It may possibly be the same. ANOTHER OF THE GUARD GONE !- Died on Sunday, July 11th, at his residence in Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, Seth Sturtevant, in the 93d year of his age. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was in the battles of Still Water and Monmouth. He was perfectly well on the day of his death; he rose from his seat,

while sleeping in his chair. THE First Newspaper published in Virginia cost fifty dollars a year. It was published weeky, and advertisements were inserted for ten dol-

wound up his clock, re-seated himself and fell

asleep, and the first intimation the family had of

his death, was his unusual silence. He died

ary the first week and sown dullary for each I digs, I hoes, I ploughs, I mows, I gets up word for winter. I reaps, sows, And taters rows, And for all I a I'm indebted to the prin.

I do suppose,

So off I goes

All knowledge flows.

Right from the printing press;

In these 'ere clo's.

And settles up-I guess. Too Much for Human Endurance .-We heard a pretty good story, a few days, since, about a good deacon somewhere out in "York State," and was something after this wise: He was one of those upright dignified sort of men who made it a rule to perform their duty and then make the best of the matter, however the event may turn out; but every thing on his farm was kept in the neatest of order. It had got to be be quite late in the season for moving, and still the deacon had a fine piece of grass, which he had been unable to cut on account of the press of other matters, soon one beautiful day he put on a large force, and by noon he had it all done and spread about in nice order when there came up a shower, and wet it. After the shower, the old gentleman came out and walked about perfectly cool and the next day he again spread it to dry; about noon there came another shower; well out came the deacon again with a long face, and the dignified air becoming one in his station, looked at the hav and walked into the house. The next day being pleasant, he had the hay dried, loaded and driven into the barn, into which they had got, just as another shower, had begun to fall. The deacon congratulated himself that he had finally secceeded in securing the hay when a gust of wind struck the barn, gushing through completely sweeping the hav scattering it to the four quarters, and

Westerly Echo. WHITE ZING.—The substitution of white zinc for white lead as a basis of oil paints has attracted considerable attention in this country, and there are several manufactories of the new material already in existence. A late Paris letter has the following in relation to the subject:

learing the barn doors from their hinges.

one of which, hitting the old gentlemen,

prostrated, him in the mud, and fell top him.

After the door had been removed, from him,

he surveyed the ruins for a few moments

and then exclaimed :- "Well, I think it

"I spoke in a late letter of a circular of the Minister of the Interior, advising the substitution of white zinc for white lead, as basie for oil paints. The advice is being followed in all quarters, and manufacturers of lead are becoming manufacturers of zinc The Gazette of Lille mentions two large establishments in that city that have taken the necessary steps for effecting the change, and I find similar statements in other provincial papers. It seems that the initiative was not that of the Government, but of the manufacturers themselves, many of whom had signed a memorial, to the effect that if the Government would give the weight of its authority to the movement, they would be glad to substitute zinc for lead. This dangerous poison will probably soon be supereded by a substance altogether harmless."

Comprehend not few things in many words, but many things in few words.